The Ladies Diary:

OR, THE

Womens ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD, 1706.

Being the Second Year after the Leap-Year.

Containing many Delightful and Entertaining Particulars, peculiarly adapted for the Use and Diversion of

The FAIR-SEX.

Being the Third Almanack ever Publish'd of that kind.

Crown our Great Queen, Oh Heaven! with num'rous Days
Of Conquests, Triumphs, and at length with Peace!

Before her Face, let Joy and plenty flow,
And may she never Care, or Sorrow know.

And e'er Her Mighty Doom is seal'd by Fate,
May Death some Score of Years behind Her wait.

Beneath her Feet, let all Her Foes be cast,
And Mighty *Lewis*, forc'd to stoop at last.

O Happy Kingdoms! Guided by thy Hand!
O Happy Queen! sue Kingdoms to Command!

Printed by *J. Wilde*, for the Company of *Stationers*. 1706.

To the Obliging Fair.

LADIES,

THE *speedy Sale of my Last Year's* Diary, *surpass'd my utmost Expectation, when, of several Thousands printed, the* whole Impression *was sold off by* New-Year's-Tide, *and no doubt but a great many more would have been sold, if they had been printed. For such unusual Success, what can I do less than thank my Indulgent Stars? my meaning is,* I thank you, Fair Ladies, *whose Powerful Influences excite the Publication of this* Diary, *more than all the Stars of Heaven besides. This hath emboldened me to adventure again into the World, not doubting but you will encourage him, whose only Aim and Design is to oblige the* Fair, *and set their* Worth *and* Excellency *in a True Light. I shall conclude with my Kind Wishes for our most Glorious* QUEEN, *and all the Glorious Train of Beauties in this Island.*

May Heaven's the surest Guardian of the Fair,
From Wrong defend, what best deserves his Care,
Against your Vertue all Designs destroy,
And equal to your Wishes, be your Joy.

Coventry, the 1st [illegible] J. TIPPER.

Advertisement.

BY the Author are Taught, *Writing, Arithmetick, Geometry, Trigonometry*; the *Doctrine* of the *Sphere, Astronomy, Algebra*; with their Dependants, *viz. Surveying Gauging, Dialling, Navigation*, and all other *Mathematical Sciences*. Also the True Grounds and Reasons of *Musick*. And for the Furtherance of his *School*, he has taken in an Assistant, who writes all sorts of Hands extreamly fine, and strikes exceeding well.

*** HE has now made Conveniences for the *Boarding of Young Men*, for their greater Expedition.

Since

	Years.
Since *Eve*, the Mother of all Mankind was made, not out of Dust, but out of *Adam's* Side.	5710
Since *Semiramis* built the Walls of *Babylon*, being one of the Seven Wonders of the World.	3954
Since *Deborah* Conquered *Jabin's* Army, and *Jael* killed *Sisera* his chief General.	3022
Since *Helena* was stole away from her Husband, which occasioned a Ten Years War, to the utter Ruin of *Troy*.	2916
Since *Penelope* remained Chaste and Constant Twenty Years, her Husband being all that Time absent from her; and a multitude of Lovers pressing her to the contrary.	2880
Since *Jephtha's* Daughter willingly gave up her self to be sacrificed, to perform her Father's unadvised Vow.	2849
Since *Delilah* betray'd *Sampson* to the Philistines.	2826
Since the Queen of *Sheba*, out of a Thirst of Knowledge, travelled a most tedious Journey to hear King *Solomon's* Wisdom.	2698
Since Innocent *Susannah* was delivered from the Death designed her by Two old Doting Elders, and they executed in her stead.	2301
Since Couragious *Judith* cut off *Holofernes's* Head, and saved her Country from Destruction.	2296
Since *Esther*, by her Transcendant Beauty, was advanced to the Throne, and Scornful *Vashti* was deposed.	2224
Since Chaste *Lucretia* being Inhumanly Ravished, would not survive the same, but killed her self.	2218
Since *Sappho*, by her charming Verse, pleased all that heard her Immortal Lays.	2206
Since *Cleopatra*, by her Wit and Beauty, Effeminated the Brave *Mark Anthony*, and lost him the Empire of the World.	1686
Since *Roxana*, a Common Soldier's Daughter, Conquered by her Charming Beauty Great *Alexander*, the Conqueror of the World.	2014
Since *Boadice*, an English Queen, slew Seventy thousand *Romans* in one Battel, she leading of them on in Person.	1641
Since the Lady *Godina* rode stark Naked through the CITY of *COVENTRY*, thereby freeing them from excessive Taxes.	0701
Since Queen *ELIZABETH*, of Glorious Memory, after a multitude of Gallant Exploits, left her Crown for a better.	0103
Since our Great and Glorious QUEEN *ANNE* began Her Reign, and has obtain'd more Advantages over Her Enemies, and given more to the Publick Good, and the Poor Clergy, in Three Years, than ever Prince did before Her.	0005

Of the Nature of an Eclipse of the Sun, and of that great Eclipse which will happen upon *May-Day* this present Year, with the exact Time of its Beginning, Middle and End, recommended to the Observation of the Curious.

THE *Mind* of MAN hath a strange Propensity, and eager Thirst after KNOWLEDGE; nor will he spare for Pains to gratifie his Curiosity; He will traverse Mountains, Valleys, Woods and Desarts; He will plunge thorough the vast and raging Ocean; He will penetrate into the Bowels and Caverns of the Earth; nay, some will not stick to go to Hell beneath, to compass *Knowledge*. But of all the Objects of our Thoughts, there is none more Noble, or give a greater Satisfaction to the *Mind*, than the Contemplation of the Heavenly *Phænomena*, the Motions, Periodical Revolutions, Appulses, and other Passions and Effects of the Fixed Stars and Planets. This made the Poet cry out,

Te Sacred Muses! with whose Beauty fir'd,
My Soul is Ravish'd, and my Brain Inspir'd;
Give me the Ways of wandring Stars to know:
The Depth of Heav'n above, and Earth below?
Why Flowing Tides prevail upon the Main:
And in what dark Recess they shrink again?
What shakes the Solid Earth? What Cause delays
The Summer Nights, and shortens Winter Days?
Teach me the Various Labours of the Moon,
And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun? Dryden.

LAST Year I gave you an Account of the true Motion of the *Sun* and *Moon* about the Heavens, with the various Appearances caused thereby, such as the Increase and Decrease of the Days and Nights, of their Rising and Setting, and of their Eclipses; which things being rightly conceiv'd, will be of great Advantage towards the easie apprehending the following Discourse of the *Eclipse of the Sun*, which I now the rather undertake, because there will be a very great *Eclipse* upon *May-day* next, the like not having been these Fifty Years past.

NOW an *Eclipse of the Sun* is, when the *Moon*, (who is a dark opake Body) interposes or happens to come between the *Sun* and *Us*, and shades or hides the Light of the *Sun* from *us*, and this is sometimes *wholly*, and then it is called a *Total Eclipse*, and sometimes but in *part*, and then it is call'd a *Partile Eclipse*.

TO

TO conceive aright the *true Nature* of the *Sun's Eclipſe*, you may provide (or imagine) a large *Hoop* of Two Yards Diameter or wideſt Breadth, cut off a third part from the reſt, and nail to the Middle of this peice a Stick of juſt a Yard in length, that it may be like a Croſs-Bow without a ſtring and as you ſee in the lower part of the Figure 1. where *f*, *g*, *c*, *h*, *i*, repreſents the *Bow* or third part of the *Hoop*, and *K*, *c*, the Stick. Suppoſe now you ſaw (or imagined you ſaw) a very fair *Rain-bow* painted on the Clouds, (as is alſo in Figure 1. the upper part) take your *Hoop*, and holding the end of the Stick at *K* to your Eye, turn the *Hoop* to the *Rain-bow*, and hold is ſo that the *Hoop* may ſeem to cover the *Rainbow*, and hide it from your ſight Being thus fixed turn the Stick (to which the *Hoop* is faſtened) a little, that the *Hoop* may croſs or ſeem to croſs the *Rain-bow*; the half *f*, *g*, *c*, being above it, and *c*, *h*, *i*, below it, as you may ſee in Figure 2. where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, repreſents again the *Rainbow*, and *f*, *g*, *c*, *h*, *i*, the *Hoop*, and ⊖ at *K* repreſents the Eye, [but here the Stick affixed to the *Hoop* is wanting.] Now if you join, or ſuppoſe to join the other part of the *Hoop* to this, to compleat the *Circle*, and if you imagine the *Rain-bow* to be compleatly round, and about 400 Yards diſtance every way from your Eye, this will repreſent to your Fancy pretty near the true *Paths* or *Circles* wherein the *Sun* and *Moon* move, and alſo the Proportions that their Diſtances bear to one another.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2

FOR 1. The place of your Eye at *K*, in either Figure, repreſents ⊕ the Earth you ſtand on. 2. The *Hoop* repreſents the *Circle* or *Path* the *Moon* moves in, who compleats her whole round from *Weſt* to *Eaſt* in about 29 Days and a half. (ſee the laſt Year's *Diary*.) 3. The *Rain-bow* repreſents the *Path* of the *Sun*, being likewiſe a vaſt *Circle* encompaſſing both the Earth and *Circle* of the *Moon*, but a great way beyond it every way, and he moves round his *Circle* once in a Year. 4. The *Circle* of the *Moon* is

Fig. 3

not just under that of the *Sun*, but crosseth it as you must suppose it to do in the Fig. 1. and as it plainly appears in Fig. 2. This Place of crossing is called the Node or Dragons Head. Now had the *Circle* in the Figures been compleatly round, it would cross again on the other side, which is called the other Node or Dragons-Tail; the Angle it makes at the Crossing *f*, *e*, *a*, or *i*, *e*, *i*, Fig. 2. is about 5 Degrees.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

These Things being rightly conceived, it follows:

1. IF the *Circle* of the *Moon* had been just under the *Circle* of the *Sun*, then at every Conjunction, or *New Moon*, there would be an *Eclipse* of the *Sun*. [and at every Opposition or *Full Moon* there would be an *Eclipse* of the *Moon*.]

2. BUT the *Circle* of the *Moon* crossing that of the *Sun*, it follows that there can be no *Eclipse* of the *Sun* but when the *Moon* is in or near her Nodes or Places of crossing, as you may plainly perceive by the Figures. For suppose the *Moon* in *f*, (in either Figure) the *Sun* in *a*, and the Eye at ⊖ (or K) here the *Moon* is above the *Sun*, or higher than she, and therefore cannot hinder its Light from us, if the *Moon* had been at *i*, and the *Sun* at *e*, the same thing would happen, for then the *Moon* is lower than the *Sun*, and so eclipses him not: If the *Moon* meets the *Sun* when she is nearer her Node, suppose at *g*, and the *Sun* at *b*, here she passeth but a little above him, and so he escapes an *Eclipse*. But if when the *Moon* was at *h*, the *Sun* was at *d*, here the *Moon* would pass between the *Sun* and ⊖, and appear half eclipsed; but if the *Moon* was in *c*, the very Point where her *Circle* crosses that of the *Sun*, and suppose the *Sun*, at the same time, to be at *c* also, then would the *Sun* be totally Eclipsed.

FROM whence it is plain, that when ever there is a Conjunction or Meeting of the *Sun* and *Moon*, (if it comes within the bounds of an *Eclipse*) the nearer the *Moon* is to her Node, the greater will be the *Eclipse* of the *Sun*, and the farther she is from it, the

smaller

ſmaller will be the *Eclipſe*; but when ſhe is ſo far from her Node, or Place where the *Circle* croſſes, that half the apparent breadth of the *Sun*, and half the breadth of the *Moon* will not reach to touch one another, then there will be no *Eclipſe* for that Conjunction, but if the Conjunction be when the *Moon* is a great way farther from her Node, (as it moſtly happens) then moſt certainly there can be no *Eclipſe* for that time.

UPON *May-day* next, the *Sun*, 'tis true, will not be *totally Eclipſed*, but the *Centers* of the *Sun* and *Moon* will be but 5 Minutes very near Diſtance aſunder, and will be the greateſt *Eclipſe* that hath happen'd theſe 50 or 60 Years in our Iſland; the Time of the Beginning, Middle, and End thereof I will give you from the Calculation of one of the greateſt *Aſtronomers* of this, or perhaps of all former Ages, as alſo the Parts of the Globe the Shadow will paſs over. See Fig. 3.

THE *middle time* of the *Eclipſe* of the *Sun*, that happens *May* the Firſt, 1706, will be in the Meridian of *London* at —— 9 ho. 42 min. in the morning.

THE viſible *beginning* of the *Eclipſe* at *London* —— at 8 ho. 23 min.

THE *End* at ——————————— 10 ho. 37 min. and an half. at —— 9 ho. 30 min. about the *Middle* of the *Eclipſe*, the Diſtance of the *Centers* of the *Sun* and *Moon* will be 5 minutes very near, and ſo will be of almoſt *Ten Digits and a half* from the *South*.

THE *Shadow* begins to enter the *Diſcus* of the whole *Earth* almoſt in the Midway between the *Heſperides* and *Caribes Iſlands*, then tending into the Eaſt, leaves the *Canary Iſlands* upon the Left, and paſſes through the Kingdom of *Morocco*. Hence coaſting the Eaſtern Shore of almoſt all *Spain*, it reaches *Provence* in *France* near the Port of *Toulon*. Whence the Shadow paſſing forward, after being ſpread though *Piemont*, and the Country of *Milan*, deſcribes the Borders of *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*, and then paſſing over *Bohemia* and *Sileſia*, over ſhadows almoſt half *Poland* and *Lithuania*. Hence being carried by the Regions of *Moſcovy* and *Siberia*, it ſlips into unknown *Tartary*, and laſtly above *China* it quits the Earth, the *Sun* being there *totally obſcured in its ſetting*. But where the *Centers* of the *Sun* and *Moon* fall in together, the Darkneſs will be like that of *Night*, and the *Stars* will be viſible for the Space of the *One Four and Twentieth Part* of an *Hour*.

How to behold an Eclipſe *of the* Sun *without hurt to the Eyes. By Mr.* Pond.

TAKE a Burning-Glaſs, ſuch as Men uſe to light Tobacco with in the *Sun*; or a Spectacle-Glaſs that is thick in the middle, ſuch as is for the eldeſt ſight, and hold this Glaſs in the *Sun* as if you would burn through it a Paſte-board, or white Paper-Book, or ſuch like; draw the Glaſs from the Board or Book *twice as far* as you do to burn with it: So by direct holding it nearer or farther as you ſhall ſee beſt, you may behold upon your Board, Paper, or Book, the round Body of the *Sun*, and how the *Moon* paſſeth between the Glaſs and the *Sun*, during the whole *Eclipſe*.

THIS may'ſt thou practice *before* the Time of an *Eclipſe*, wherein thou ſhalt diſcern any Cloud paſſing under the *Sun*; or by another putting or holding a *Bullet* or his *Fingers end* betwixt the *Sun* and the *Glaſs*, at ſuch time (the *Sun* ſhining) as thou holdeſt the Glaſs, as before thou art taught.

I ſhall, in my next, give an Account of the *Eclipſe of the Moon*, and of ſeveral *admirable Concluſions* that are to be drawn from the Conſideration of the *Eclipſes of both the great Luminaries*.

January hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon the 3d. day, at 7 a Clock at night
First Quarter the 10th. day, at 1 in the afternoon.
Full Moon 17th. day, at 9 a Clock at night.
Last Quarter the 26th. day, a little after 1 in the morning

1	a	New-Years-Day: or, the Circumcision of Jesus Ch.
2	b	*Good Watches should be 9 minutes too fast for the Sun.*
3	c	Sun rises at 8, sets at 4. [Days 8 h. 10 Night 16 h. 10.
4	d	*Watches and Clocks 10 minutes faster than the Sun.*
5	e	Days increased half and hour in length.
6	f	Epiphany; or, Twelfth-Day.
7	g	*Watches 11 minutes too fast.*
8	a	Day breaks 3 quarters of an hour after 5 a Clock.
9	b	
10	c	*Watches 12 min. too fast.*
11	d	Each Planet reigneth by D. 42 m. by N. 1 h. 18 m.
12	e	
13	f	Sunday after Epiphany. [*Marriage* comes in]
14	g	*Watches 13 minutes too fast.*
15	a	Sun rises 3 quarters past 7, sets 1 quarter after 5.
16	b	Days encreased 1 hour.
17	c	
18	d	
19	e	*Watches 15 minutes too fast.*
20	f	Septuagesima. [*Marriage* goes out again.]
21	g	Day breaks half an hour after 5.
22	a	
23	b	Term begins. Sun rises half an ho. after 7 a Clock.
24	c	Days increased one hour and half.
25	d	The Conversion of St. *Paul.* Day 9 h. Night 15 h.
26	e	[Sun sets half an hour after 4 the 24th. day.]
27	f	Sexagesima. Planets Day ho. 46 m. Night 1 h. 14 m.
28	g	
29	a	
30	b	The Martyrdom of King *Charles* the First.
31	c	*Watches and Clocks 14 minutes 49 seconds too fast.*

No Grass the Fields, no Leaves the Trees now shew,
The Frozen Earth lies buried deep in Snow.
Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd,
And studded Wheels are on its back sustain'd.

New Moon the 2d. day, at 6 in the morning.
First Quarter 8th. day, 3 quarters of an ho. past 10 at night.
Full Moon 16th. day, 3 quar. of an ho. past 2 in the aftern.
Last Quarter 24th. day, 3 quarters past 6 at night.

D. of M.	D. of W.	Sundays, Holidays, Sun's rising and setting. Planetary-Hours, length of D. and N. Terms, &c.
1	d	Days increased 2 hours. Sun rise 1 quart. after 7.
2	e	Candlemas-day: or, the Purifi. of the B. Virg. Mary.
3	f	Quinquagesima, or Shrove-Sunday.
4	g	
5	a	*Shrove Tuesday.* Planets day h. 49 m. Nig. h. 1 h. 11 m.
6	b	Queen *ANNE* born 1665. Ash-Wednesday
7	c	
8	d	Sun rises at 7, and sets at 5. Days 10 ho. Ni't. 14 ho.
9	e	Days increased 2 hours and a half. Day breaks at 5.
10	f	Quadragesima, or the First Sunday in Lent.
11	g	*Watches 14 minutes faster than the Sun.*
12	a	Term ends. } Planets rule by day 51 min. each.
13	b	Ember Week } Planets rule by night 1 h. 9 min.
14	c	*Valentine's*-Day.
15	d	Sun rises at 3 quarts after 6, and sets 1 quart. aft. 5.
16	e	Days increased 3 hours.
17	f	2d. Sunday in Lent. *Watches 13 min. too fast.*
18	g	
19	a	
20	b	
21	c	Day breaks half an hour after 4, the 24th. Day.
22	d	*Watches 12 min. too fast.* Days 11 ho. Nights 13 ho.
23	e	Sun rises half an ho. after 6, sets half an ho. after 5.
24	f	3d. Sunday in Lent. Also S. *Matthias* the Apostle.
25	g	[Days increased 3 hours and half the 24th Day.]
26	a	*Good Clocks and Watches 11 minutes faster than the Sun.*
27	b	
28	c	

The Sun from far, peeps with a sickly Face,
Too weak the Clouds, and mighty Foggs to chace,
When up the Skies he shoots his rosie Head,
Or in the ruddy Ocean seeks his Bed.

March hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon 3d. day, half an hour past 4 in the afternoon.
First Quarter 10th. day, at 9 a Clock in the morning.
Full Moon 18th. day, a quart. of an ho. past 8 in the mor.
Last Quarter 26th. day, half an hour past 8 in the morning

1	D	*Watches should now be 10 minutes before a Sun Dial.*
2	E	Sun rises a quarter after 6. sets 3 quarters after 5.
3	F	4th. Sunday in Lent, or Midlent-Sunday.
4	G	Days encrease 4 hours.
5	A	Queen ANNE Proclaim'd 1702. *Watches 9 min. too fast.*
6	b	
7	c	
8	d	*Watches and Clocks 8 min. faster than a good Sun Dial.*
9	e	Day breaks at 4 a Clock.
10	f	5th. Sunday in Lent. Equal Days and Nights.
11	g	Sun rises at 6, and sets at 6.
12	a	*Watches 7 minutes too fast.*
13	b	Each Planet ruleth by Day 1 ho. 1 m. by Night 59 m.
14	c	
15	d	*Watches 6 minutes too fast.*
16	e	
17	f	6th. Sunday in Lent, or Palm-Sunday.
18	g	*Watches 9 minutes too fast.* Sun rises 39 m. after 5.
19	a	Days lengthen'd 5 hours. Sun sets 1 quart. aft. 6.
20	b	
21	c	*Watches 4 min. too fast.* Pla.d. h. 1 h. 4 m. N. h. 56 m.
22	d	Good Friday, or the day of our Lord's Crucifixion.
23	e	[*Watches 3 min. too fast 24 day.*] Day brea. half h. aft. 3.
24	f	Easter Day, or the Resurrection of Christ from the D.
25	g	Lady-day, or the Annunciation of the Blessed V. M.
26	a	Sun rises at half an hour aft. 5, sets half an ho aft. 6.
27	b	
28	c	*Watches 2 minutes faster than the Sun.*
29	d	
30	e	[*Watches 1 min. too fast 31 st. day*] Day breaks at 3.
31	f	1st. Sunday after Easter, or Low-Sunday.

Now turning from the Wintry Signs, the Sun
His Course exalts and through the Ram does run;
While *Venus* from her Orb descends in Showers,
To glad the Ground, and paint the Fields with Flowers.

New Moon 1st. day, 3 quarters of an hour after midnight.
First Quarter 8th. day, at 10 at night.
Full Moon 17th. day, at 3 of the Clock in the morning.
Last Quarter 24th. day, half an hour after 6 in the evening.

1	☿	*All-Fools-Day.* Now *Marriage* comes in again, *Mar.* 31
2	♃	Sun rises 1 quarter after 5, sets 3 quarters after 6.
3	♄	Days lengthned 6 hours.
4	☉	*Now good Clocks and Watches go even with the Sun.*
5	☽	Planetary Day ho is 1 ho 9 min Night ho. is 51 min.
6	♀	
7	♂	2d. Sunday after Easter.
8	☿	*Watches 1 min too slow.*
9	♃	Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7.
10	♄	Term begins. Days 14 ho. long. Nights 10 ho. long.
11	☉	
12	☽	Day breaks at half an hour after 2 a Clock.
13	♀	*Watches two minutes too slow for a good Sun-Dial.*
14	♂	3d. Sunday after Easter.
15	☿	
16	♃	Planets day-hour, 1 ho. 12 min. Night ho. 48 min.
17	♄	Moon Eclipsed.
18	☉	Sun rises 3 quarters after 4, and sets 1 quar. after 7.
19	☽	*Watches 3 min. too slow.* Days encreased 7 hours.
20	♀	
21	♂	4th. Sunday after Easter. Day breaks at 2 a Clock.
22	☿	
23	♃	St. GEORGE's day. Planets rule by day 1 ho. 14 min.
24	♄	
25	☉	S. *Mark* the Evangelist. Planets night ho. is 45 min.
26	☽	Sun rises half an ho. after 4, sets half an ho. after 7.
27	♀	*Watches just 4 min. too slow 28 day.* Days 15 hours long.
28	♂	Rogation-day, or 5th. Sunday after Easter.
29	☿	Days encreased 7 hours and half. [*Marriage* goes out.
30	♃	Day breaks at half an hour after 1 a Clock.

With kindly Moisture now the Plants abound,
The Grass securely springs above the Ground;
The tender Twig shoots upwards to the Skies,
And on the Faith of the New Sun relies.

May hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon 1st. day, half an hour after 9 in the morning.
First Quarter 8th. day, 3 quarters after 1 in the afternoon.
Full Moon 16th. day, at 4 a Clock in the afternoon.
Last Quarter 24th. day, half an ho. after 1 in the morning.
New Moon 30th. day, half an ho. after 5 in the afternoon.

1	b	S. *Philip* and *Jacob*, or May-day. Sun Eclipsed.
2	c	Holy Thursday, or Christ's Ascension into Heaven.
3	d	Day break at 1 a Clock.
4	e	*Watches and Clocks 4 min. 13 seconds too slow.*
5	f	Sunday after Ascension-day.
6	g	Term ends. Sun rises 1 qua. aft. 4, sets 3 qua. aft. 7.
7	a	Days lengthned 8 hours.
8	b	Planets govern by D. each 1 h. 18 m. by N. but 42 m.
9	c	Day breaks at half an hour after midnight.
10	d	
11	e	*Watches 4 min. too slow for a good Sun-dial.*
12	f	Whitsunday, or the Descent of the *Holy Ghost*.
13	g	Now there is no real night, but all twilight.
14	a	
15	b	Ember Week.
16	c	Planets rule by day 1 ho. 20 m. by night only 40 m.
17	d	
18	e	Sun rises at 4, and sets at 8. Day 16 ho. twilight 8 h.
19	f	Trinity Sunday. *Marriage* now comes in again.
20	g	Days increased 8 hours and an half.
21	a	*Watches 3 min. too slow.*
22	b	
23	c	
24	d	Term begins.
25	e	Each Planet rules by day 1 h. 21 m. by night 39 m.
26	f	First Sunday after Trinity.
27	g	*Watches 2 min. too slow.*
28	a	
29	b	King *Charles* the Second's, Birth, and Return
30	c	
31	d	

For thee, *Sweet Month*, the Groves green Liv'ries wear,
(If not the *First*, the *Fairest* of the Year.)
For thee the Graces lead the Dancing Hours,
And Nature's ready Pencil paints the Flowers.

June hath Thirty Days.

First Quarter 7th day, 3 quarters after 4 in the morning.
Full Moon 15th day, at 5 a Clock in the morning.
Last Quarter the 22d day, at 5 a Clock in the morning.
New Moon 29th day, at 3 a Clock in the morning.

1	e	*Watches 1 minute too slow.*
2	F	2d. Sunday after Trinity.
3	g	Planetary day ho. is 1 ho. 22 min. Night ho. 38 m.
4	a	
5	b	
6	c	*Now Watches, Clocks, and Dials should go all together.*
7	d	
8	e	
9	F	3d. Sunday after Trinity.
10	g	*Watches 1 minute faster than a good Sun-Dial.*
11	a	S. *Barnabas* the Apostle, being the longest Day.
12	b	Term ends. Days lengthned 8 hours. 52 min.
13	c	Sun rises 47 min. after 3, sets 13 min. after 8.
14	d	Days now are 16 ho. 26 min. Twilight 7 ho 34 m.
15	e	
16	F	4th. Sunday after Trinity. *Watches 2 min. too fast.*
17	g	No Night but all Twilight.
18	a	Planets reign by day 1 ho. 22 min. by Night 38 m.
19	b	
20	c	
21	d	*Watches 3 minutes too fast.*
22	e	
23	F	5th. Sunday after Trinity.
24	g	St. *John Baptist*, or Midsummer-day.
25	a	
26	b	*Watches 4 minutes too fast.*
27	c	
28	d	Each Planet governs by Day 1 hour 21 minutes.
29	e	St. *Peter* the Apostle. Planets Night ho. but 39 mi.
30	F	6th. Sunday after Trinity.

The *Spring* is past, and now the Feav'rish Sun
The sultry Tropick Fears, and moves more slowly on.
He with his flaming Arrows pierce the Flood,
And darting to the bottom, bakes the Mud.

July hath One and Thirty Days.

First Quarter 6th. day, at 10 a Clock at night.
Full Moon 14th. day, at half an ho. after 3 in the afternoon
Last Quarter 21st day, a quarter of an hour before noon.
New Moon 28 day, half an ho. after 2 in the afternoon.

1	g	No real Night but Twilight.
2	a	
3	b	*Watches 5 minutes faster than the Sun.*
4	c	Each Planet reigns 1 h. 20 m. by Da. & 40 m. by Ni.
5	d	Now the Sun rises again at 4, and sets at 8.
6	e	Day shortened half an hour. Days 16 ho. Twilight 8.
7	f	7th. Sunday after Trinity.
8	g	
9	a	
10	b	Twilight ends, and Night begins again.
11	c	
12	d	
13	e	Day breaks at half an hour after midnight.
14	f	8th. Sunday after Trinity.
15	g	*Swithins.*
16	a	*Watches 5 minutes 46 seconds too fast.* Day breaks at 1.
17	b	Sun rises 1 quarter after 4, sets 3 quarters after 7.
18	c	Planetary Day ho. is 1 ho. 17 m. Night ho. 43 min.
19	d	*DOG-DAYS* begin. Days shorten'd 1 hour.
20	e	
21	f	9th. Sunday after Trinity.
22	g	
23	a	Day breaks half an hour after 1.
24	b	
25	c	S. *James* the Apostle. Days 15 ho. Nights 9 hours.
26	d	Sun rises half an ho. aft. 4, sets half an hour aft. 7
27	e	[Day shortened 1 hour and half 28 day.]
28	f	10th. Sunday after Trinity.
29	g	*Watches 5 min. too fast.* [by N.
30	a	Planets now reign each 1 ho. 14 m. by D. and 46 m
31	b	Day breaks at 2 a Clock.

The Sun is in the *Lion* mounted high,
And with his sultry Breath infects the Sky;
The *Sylvans* to their Shades and Streams retire,
And want a cooling Breeze to fan the raging Fire.

August hath One and Thirty Days.

First Quarter 5th. day, at half an ho. past 3 in the afternoon.
Full Moon 13th. day, at 1 a Clock in the morning.
Last Quarter 19th. day, a quart. of an ho. aft. 5 in the aftern.
New Moon 27th. day, a quarter after 4 in the morning.

1	c	Lammas-day.
2	d	
3	e	Sun rises 3 quarters after 4, sets a quar. aft. 7 a Clock.
4	f	11th. Sunday after Trinity. *Watches 4 min. too fast.*
5	g	Days shorten'd 2 hours.
6	a	
7	b	Planets day ho. 1 ho. 12 min. Night ho. 48 min.
8	c	Day breaks at half an hour after 2 a Clock.
9	d	*Watches 3 minutes too fast.*
10	e	
11	f	12th. Sunday after Trinity.
12	g	Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7. Days 14 ho. Nights 10 ho.
13	a	*Watches 2 minute faster than a good Sun-Dial.*
14	b	Days shortened 2 hours and an half.
15	c	
16	d	Planetary ho. by Day is 1 ho. 9 mi. by Night 51 mi.
17	e	*Watches 1 minute too fast.*
18	f	13th. Sunday after Trinity. Day breaks at 3 a Clock.
19	g	
20	a	*Now good Watches, Clocks, and Sun-dials go all together.*
21	b	Days shortened 3 hours. Days 13 ho. and a half long.
22	c	Sun rises at 1 qua. past 5, sets at 3 qua. p. 6. the 21st.
23	d	*Watches near 1 minute too slow.*
24	e	S. *Bartholomew* the Apo. Plan. day hour. is 1 h. 6 m.
25	f	14th. Sunday aft. Trin. Planets night ho. is 54 mi.
26	g	
27	a	*DOG-DAYS* end. *Watches 2 minutes too slow.*
28	b	Sun rises half an ho. after 5, sets half an ho. aft. 6.
29	c	Days shortened 3 ho and a half. } Days 13 hours long.
30	d	*Watches 3 min too slow.* } Nights 11 ho. long.
31	e	[Day breaks at half an ho. aft. 3. the 29th. Day.]

The Sun-burnt Shepherd drives his bleating Flock
Beneath the Covert of the craggy Rock:
The Reaper panting both for Heat and Pain,
With crooked Rasor mows the tufted Plain.

First Quarter 4th. day, a quarter after 8 in the morning.
Full Moon 11th. day, half an hour past 10 in the morning.
Last Quarter 18th. day, 3 quarters after 1 in the morning.
New Moon 25th. day, a quarter after 8 at night.

1	f	15 Sunday after Trinity. Planets day ho. 1 ho. 4 m
2	g	*Watches 4 minutes slower than a good Sun-Dial.*
3	a	
4	b	Sun rises 3 quarters after 5, sets 1 quarter after 6.
5	c	*Watches 5 min. too slow.* Days 12 hours and a half lo.
6	d	Days shorten'd 4 hours.
7	e	*Watches near 6 min. too slow.* { Planets D h. 1 h. 2 m.
8	f	16th. Sunday after Trinity. { Planets N. h is 58 m.
9	g	
10	a	*Watches 7 min. too slow.* Day break at 4 a Clock.
11	b	Planetary hours and Common hours now are equal.
12	c	Equal Days and Nights, Sun rises at 6, and sets at 6.
13	d	*Watches 8 minutes too slow.* Planet. and Com. ho equal.
14	e	
15	f	17th. Sunday after Trinity
16	g	*Watches 9 minutes too slow.*
17	a	
18	b	Ember Week.
19	c	*Watches 10 minutes too slow.* { Sun rises 1 quarter aft. 6
20	d	Days shorten'd 5 hours. { Sun sets 3 quarts. aft. 5.
21	e	St. *Matthew* the Apostle and Evangelist.
22	f	18th. Sunday after Trinity. { Pla. D. h is but 57 m.
23	g	*Watches 11 minutes too slow.* { Pla. N. ho. 1 ho. 3 m.
24	a	
25	b	Day breaks half an hour after 4 a Clock.
26	c	*Watch 12 minutes too slow.* Days 11 ho. Nights 13 h.
27	d	Sun rises half an ho. after 6, sets half an ho after 5
28	e	
29	f	19th. Sunday after Trinity. Also St. *Michael's* Day.
30	g	*Watches just 13 min. too slow for the Sun.*

Fair Summer's Pride begins to fade away,
For all Things here are subject to decay;
Now *Ceres* golden Locks are nearly shorn,
And mellow Fruit from burdened Trees are torn.

First Quarter 3d day, half an hour before Midnight.
Full Moon 10th day, half an hour after 7 in the Evening.
Last Quarter 17th day, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon.
New Moon 25th day, half an hour after 2 in the Afternoon.

1	a	Each Planet governs by Day 54 min. by Night 1 h. 6 m.
2	b	
3	c	
4	d	*Watches 14 min. too slow.* Sun Rises 3 quarters after 6.
5	e	Days shortned 6 hours. Sun Sets 1 quarter after 5.
6	f	20th Sunday after Trinity.
7	g	
8	a	
9	b	Planets rule by Day 51 min. by Night 1 hour 9 min.
10	c	*Watches 15 min. too slow.* Moon Eclipsed.
11	d	Day breaks at 5 a Clock.
12	e	Sun Rises at 7, Sets at 5. Days 10 hours, Nights 14 ho.
13	f	21st Sunday after Trinity.
14	g	
15	a	
16	b	
17	c	Planets govern by Day each 48 min. by Night 1 h. 12 m.
18	d	St. *Luke* the Evangelist.
19	e	
20	f	22d Sunday after Trinity. Sun Rises 1 quarter after 7.
21	g	Days shortned 7 hours. Sun Sets 3 quarters after 4.
22	a	*Watches 16 min. slower than the Sun.*
23	b	Term begins.
24	c	
25	d	Sun Eclipsed Invisible.
26	e	Planets reign each 46 min. by day, and 1 h. 14 m. by N.
27	f	23d Sunday after Trinity.
28	g	St. *Simon* and St. *Jude* the Apostles. Day break 30 m. af. 5.
29	a	Sun Rises half an hour after 7 [illegible] half an hour after 4.
30	b	Days 9 hours long, Nights [illegible] long.
31	c	Planets Day-hour is 44 min. [illegible] hour is 1 h. 16 min.

Now whistling Birds do cease their charming Notes,
And Trees and shrubs put on their yellow Coats.
And little Lads seton a Bank to shale,
The ripned Nuts pluckt in the woody Vale.

First Quarter 2d day, at one a Clock in the Afternoon.
Full Moon 9th day, at 5 a Clock in the Morning.
Last Quarter 16th day, 3 quarters after 4 in the Morning.
New Moon 24th day, a quarter after 9 in the Morning.

1	D	All-Saints day.
2	E	
3	F	24th Sunday after Trinity.
4	G	*Watches* 15 *Minutes after a good Sundial.*
5	A	Gun-powder Treason. Days 8 Hours and a half long.
6	B	Sunrises 3 quarters after 7, sets 1 quarter after 4.
7	C	Planets reign by day but 42 min. by night 1 h. 18 min.
8	D	Days shortned 8 hours.
9	E	*Watches* 14 *minutes too slow.*
10	F	25th Sunday after Trinity.
11	G	Day breaks 3 quarters after 5.
12	A	*Watches* 13 *minutes too slow.*
13	B	
14	C	
15	D	*Watches* 12 *min. too slow.*
16	E	Each Planets rules by day 40 min. by night 1 h. 20 min.
17	F	26th Sunday after Trinit . Queen *Elizabeth* proclaim'd
18	G	*Watch* 11 *min. too slow.* Sun rises at 8, sets at 4.
19	A	Days 8 hours long, nights 16. hours long.
20	B	Days shortned 8 hours and an half.
21	C	*Watches* 10 *min. too slow.*
22	D	
23	E	
24	F	27th Sunday after Trinity. *Watches* 9 *min. too slow.*
25	G	
26	A	*Watches* 8 *min. too slow.*
27	B	
28	C	Term ends. *Watches* 7 *min. too slow.* Pl. n. h. 1 h. 22. m
29	D	Planets rule by [illegible] 38 min. till *Dec.* 30.
30	E	St. *Andrew* the [illegible] *Watches* 6 *min. too slow.*

Now stormy blasts enforce the quaking Trees,
To lap their trembling Limbs in mossy freeze.
Declining *Phœbus* shines with feeble Rays,
And Night encroaches on the shortning Days.

First Quarter the first day at Midnight.
Full Moon 8th day, 2 quarters after 3 in the Afternoon.
Last Quarter 15th day, a quarter of an hour before Midnight.
New Moon 24th day, 2 quarter after 3 in the Morning.
First Quarter 31st day, half an hour after 9 in the Morning.

1	f	Advent-Sunday. Marriage now goes out for this year.
2	g	*Watches 5 Minutes too slow for a good Sun-Dial.*
3	a	
4	b	
5	c	*Watches 4 min. too slow.* Planets Day h. is 38 min.
6	d	
7	e	*Watches 3 min. too slow.* Planets Night h. 1 h. 22. m.
8	f	2d Sunday in Advent. Day break at 6 a Clock.
9	g	*Watches two min. too slow.* Day 7 h. 34 min.
10	a	(Sun rises 13 min. after 8, sets 47 min. after 3.)
11	b	Shortest Day. *Watches 1 min. too slow.*
12	c	Days shortned 8 hours 52 minutes. Nights 16 h. 26 m.
13	d	*Now Watches, Clocks and the Sun go again all together.*
14	e	
15	f	3d Sunday in Advent *Watch 1 min. too fast.*
16	g	
17	a	*Watches 2 min. too fast.*
18	b	Ember Week.
19	c	*Watches 3 min. too fast.*
20	d	
21	e	St. *Thomas* the Apostle. *Watches 4 min. too fast.*
22	f	4th Sunday in Advent.
23	g	*Watch 5 min. too fast.*
24	a	[*Watches 6 min. too fast, 25 day.*]
25	b	Christmas-day; or, our Saviour's Birth-day.
26	c	St. *Stephen* the first Martyr.
27	d	St. *John* the Evangelist. *Watches 7 min. too fast.*
28	e	Holy Innocents, when *Herod* murther'd the Infants.
29	f	Sunday after Christmas-day.
30	g	*Watches 8 min. faster than a good Sun-dial.*
31	a	

Now comes old *Winter*, void of all delight,
With trembling steps, his Head all bald, or white;
With hoary Frosts he candies all the Plains,
And binds the rolling Floods in icy Chains.

Saturn ♄. Jupiter ♃. Mars ♂. Sol ☉. Venus ♀. Mercury ☿. Luna ☽.

The Characters of the Twelve Signs.

Aries, or the Ram ♈. *Taurus*, the Bull ♉. *Gemini*, the Twins ♊. *Cancer*, the Crab-fish ♋. *Leo*, the Lion ♌. *Virgo* the Virgin ♍. *Libra*, the Ballance ♎. *Scorpio*, the Scorpion ♏. *Sagittarius*, the Archer ♐. *Capricornus*, the He-Goat ♑. *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer ♒. *Pisces*, the Fishes ♓.

The Characters of the Aspects.

Conjunction ☌. Sextile ⚹. Quartile □. Trine △. Opposition ☍.

Some other Characters in Use.

Dragon's Head ☊. Dragon's Tail ☋. Tellus, or the *Earth* ⊕. The Parts of Fortune ⊗.

The common Notes of the Year.

The Golden Number 16. Cycle of the Sun 7. Dominical Letter F. Roman Indiction 14. Epact 26. Easter Day *March* 24.

Times when Marriage comes in and goes out this Year.

Marriage comes in this Year *January* 13. goes out *January* 20.
Marriage comes in again *March* 31. goes out again *April* 28.
Then Marriage comes in again *May* 19. goes out *December* 1.
After *Dec.* 1. Marriage comes not in again till *Jan.* 13. next Year.

The four Terms.

Hillary Term begins *Jan.* 23. Ends *Feb.* 12.
Easter Term begins *April* 10. Ends *May* 6.
Trinity Term begins *May* 24. Ends *June* 12.
Michaelmas Term begins *Oct.* 23. Ends *Nov.* 28.

The times of the Eclipses this Year, 1706.

There will be Four Eclipses this Year. The first of the Moon, *April* 16. it begins at 5 Minutes after Midnight, greatest obscuration at 18 Min. after one the next Morning, and ends 32 Min. after 2. digits eclipsed 5. The second is a great Eclipse of the Sun on *May* day, of which see in the beginning. The third is of the Moon, *Oct.* 10. It begins nineteen Minutes after 6 in the Evening, greatest obscuration 38 Min. after 7, ends about 4 Min. before 9, digits eclipsed 7 and three fourths. The fourth is of the Sun, *Oct.* 25. at 3 in the Afternoon, invisible.

The Honourable Robert Boyle, *Esq; his receipt for the* Cholick, *especially produced by* sharp Humors.

TAKE a Quart of Claret, and put into the Vessel about two Ounces of Needle-seeds, stop the Bottle, and keep it in boiling Water, till the Water has made three or four warms, to assist the Wines impregnation with the finer part of the Seeds: Of this Liquor let the Patient take a small draught once or twice a Day.

An excellent Drink for [illegible], *by the same Person.*

TAKE two handfuls of [illegible], and let it work in about 8 Gallons of *Wort*, instead of *Hops*, or of *small Ale or Wort*, made for it; and let the Patient use it for all, or for a great part of his ordinary Drink.

Mr. Boyl's *choice Medicine for a* sore Throat.

TAKE *Housleek*, and having lightly beaten it in a stone Mortar, press out the Juice hard between two Plates; to this Juice put almost an equal quantity of *fine Honey*, mix them well, and add to the mixture a little *burnt Allom*, to give it a small aluminous taste. Let the Patient take this from time to time, with a Liquorish-stick, or some such thing.

His rare Medicine for the Jaundice *in Children.*

TAKE half an Ounce of choice *Rhubarb* made into Powder, put to it two handfuls of well chosen and cleansed *Currans*, beat them very well till they are perfectly mixed. Of this *Electuary*, let the Patient take every Morning, about the quantity of a *Nutmeg*, for several Days together.

His Receipt for a fresh Strain.

BOIL Bran in Wine-Vinegar, to the consistency of a Poultis, apply it warm, and renew the Poultis once in twelve hours, for two or three times.

The Lady Fitz-harding's *excellent* Eye-water.

TAKE three Spoonfuls of white Rose-water, as much Eye-bright water, and as much sifted white Sugar-candy as will lye on a three pence, and the same quantity of fine Aloes sifted and put to the Water, and shaked together, and drop a few drops every Night going to bed.

A Medicine prescribed to K. Charles I. *to fasten Teeth.*

TAKE a Pint of Spring-water, and put to it four Ounces of Brandy; let the Patient wash his Mouth with it every Morning,

and twice or thrice a day besides; and let him in the Morning, rub for a little while a bit of Roch Allom to and fro in his Mouth.

An ingenious Chymist's *secret for the* Stone.

TAKE *Borax* finely powder'd, and make it up with some choice *Turpentine* into Pills, whereof one Dose ought to contain from a Scruple to two Scruples; wash these down with some few spoonfuls of the Tincture of *Lignum Nephriticum* made in Water, or of *Cochenel*; or if she can be [illegible] you may give him 20 or 30 grains of *Bayes*, and about [illegible] of *Myrrhe*, dissolved in a couple of spoonfuls of the [illegible] *Lignum Nephriticum*.

Diligent Eafe [illegible] *of the* Gout.

TAKE three parts of the [illegible] urpentine, and one of Chymical Oyl of Spike, shake [illegible] well together, and with this mixture anoint the parts lightly.

A most excellent Eye-water *to preserve from Rheums, especially sharp ones.*

TAKE two parts of Celandine, and one of Eye-bright, and distil thence (*N. B.*) in *Balneo*, a Water or Liquor, which you must put upon exquisitely pulverised *Lapis Calaminaris*, and let them digest together in an exactly closed Vessel for some Weeks, adding before you use it, a third part of Brandy, afterwards continue upon the Powder as long as you use the Liquor.

For Whitloes *on the* Fingers.

TAKE a reddish, or else a blackish *Snail*, of that sort that has no house or shell; and having beaten it in a stone Mortar to a Poultice, apply it to the Whitloe, renewing it, if need be, once or twice after it has been kept on for some Hours.

To stop the Hickop.

STOP both your Ears hard with the end of your *Fingers*, and the Hickop will cease immediately.

For an extream pain in the Head, *or* Swimming *thereof.*

TAKE Rosemary, Lavender-flowers, Winter-savory, Cammomil, Bayes, Lavender (both new and old) Mints and Fennel; seeth all these together in fair Water, and put thereto a good handful of Bay-salt; then take some of the same Liquor (Herbs and all) and wash your Feet therewith, twice every Morning and Evening for the space of four Days.

For an aking Tooth *that is* hollow.

TAKE two parts of common Pepper ground to fine Powder, and mix exactly with it, one part of Sugar moderately fine over a gentle heat; form these into a small Pill of a shape and bigness

fit

fit for your purpose, and when your stuff grows cold, 'twill harden and may be applyed when you please to the part affected.

To make a Goosberry-Wine.

TAKE the ripe Berries, and put them into a Vessel, and pour upon them a sufficient quantity of Water very hot, then covering the Vessel very close, let them stand at least 3 or 4 Weeks, then draw it out, mix it well, and ferment it with fine Sugar; putting it up into Bottles close corked, this is a very good Wine.

To make Cowslip-Wine.

BOIL 2 Gallons of Water, and 3 pound of Sugar, for an hour and half, scum it very well, then take it off the Fire, and put in six Quarts of pickt Cowslips, and let it stand all Night; strain them out, then put in some Yest, let them work well, then turn them, and let it stand five Days, then Bottle it for use.

To make Cherry-Wine.

TAKE the best Cherries, pick them, stone them and strain them: Then into a Gallon of Juice put two pound of Sugar, then put it into a Tub, and let it work; when done, stop it up for two Months, then draw and bottle it with a little Sugar, and let it be kept six Weeks for use.

To make Curran-Wine.

TAKE three pound of Currans, one quart of Water, strain the Currans and Water together; after they have lain steeping three Days, put to it one pound of Sugar; put it into a Vessel and let it work, and when it has done working stop it up; let it stand two Months, then fine it off the Lees, then add more Sugar if required; then put it into the Tub again; let it stand a Month, then rack it off, then bottle it with some Sugar, and let it be kept six Weeks for use.

A strong and savory Broth.

MAKE very good Broth, with some lean of Veal, Beef, and Mutton, and a good Cock. After it is scummed, put in an Onion quartered, a little Parsly, a sprig of Thyme, as much Mint, a little Fawn, and some Coriander-Seeds bruised, a very little Saffron, and a little Salt, Pepper and Cloves; when all the Substance is boiled out, then serve it up. In Summer you may put in Lettuce, Sorrel, Purslane, Burrage and Buglos, or what other Potherbs you like; but green Herbs do rob the strength, vigour and cream of the Potage.

To make Barly-Broth.

TAKE French Barly boiled in several Waters, and to a pound of it, put three quarts of Water, boil them together a while

with some whole Spice, then put in as many Raisons of the Sun, and Currans as you think fit; when it is well boiled, put in Rose-water, Butter and Sugar, and so eat it.

To Candy Oranges *and* Lemons.

RASP or scrape off their outward rinds, cut them into halves and take out their Pulp; lay them in Water three or four Days, then shift them into fresh Water, and boil them tender, shifting them likewise in boiling, to take away their bitterness; when they are tender take them out, and wipe them with a clean Cloth, and put to them as much clarified Sugar as will cover them, and let them boil leasurely two Hours: Then take them off the Fire, and put them into an earthen Vessel for 4 Days, then set them on the Fire again till they be thorough hot: Let them drain, and take fresh Sugar, boil it to a Candy-height, and put your Oranges (or Lemons) to the hot Sugar; which being boil'd up, take them out, and lay them on a Lettice-wire, or Sieve, to dry in a Stove, and within 10 Days they will be dry, and fit for use.

To Candy Apricocks.

PARE them very thin, and strew fine Sugar lightly on them; then lay them on a broad Pewter Dish, and so put them into an Oven as hot as usually heated for Manchet, and as the Liquor comes from them, pour it forth and turn them: Strew more Sugar and sprinkle them with Rose-water, turn and Sugar them till near dry, then lay them on a Lettice-wire till they are dry'd, which you may do in an Oven after the drawing, and by this means they will keep all the Year.

To Candy Eringo-Roots, *or any other* Roots.

TAKE and boil them pretty tender, peel, pith, and lay them together; take their weight in Sugar, and put it in as much Water as will melt it, then put in your Roots, and let them boil softly, until such time as the Sugar is consumed into the Roots, then take them and turn them, and shake them until the Sugar be dried up; then lay them to dry on a Lettice-wire till they be cold. After this manner you may Candy any other Roots.

To preserve Barberries.

TAKE the fairest Barberries when they are ripe, stone them, and to one pound of Barberries put two pound and a quarter of double refin'd Sugar; beat your Sugar fine, and lay your stoned Barberries in a Dish, strew some Sugar on them, then take the rest of your Sugar, and make a high Syrrup, with a little Water, no more than to wet the Sugar, stamp and strain some other Barberries, take of the clear Juice, and a quantity of Sugar to it; when you put in your Barberries into the Candy, at the same time put in the clear Juice, with the double weight of Sugar to the Juice; boil them as quick as you can, for they will soon lose colour, a little time with quick boiling will do them.

THE

The SECOND PART.

THE History of *Famous Women* began; and first of *Illustrious Queens*: The Life and noble Actions of *Semiramis*, *Artemisia*, *Aspasia*, and *Zenobia*. Directions for the *Education* of *Children*; in relation to the *Health* of the *Body*, and the *Improvement* of the *Mind*. The mischief of *Frighting Children*. The story of the Man that *frighted himself*. The Unfortunate Courtier; or the story of the *Unfortunate Abbot* continued. The last Year's *Enigma's* explain'd. Three more *Enigma's*. Of a New Book, made by the Author. A short Account of the Ages and Reigns of all the crowned Heads in *Europe*.

HAVING in my last Year's Discourse prov'd that *Women* are of a *more excellent* Nature than Man, and there promised to shew that they have been no way inferior to him in *Valour*, *Conduct*, *Beauty*, *Magnificence*, *Poetry*, *Arts* and *Sciences*; I come now to *prove* that what I there advanced was no *Rhodomontade* or *Flourish*; no *Paradox* handsomely maintained, but a *real Truth*, as shall abundantly appear in due time by abundance of Examples from the most credible Historians. I shall now begin the History of *Famous Women*, with the Lives of some of the most *Illustrious Queens* that have appeared in the World.

The Lives of four Illustrious Queens.

(1.) SEMIRAMIS was born in *Ascalon* a Town in *Syria*, and in her Infancy exposed

In unfrequented Desarts, where none stay
But Savage Beasts, or Men as wild as they.

BUT being found by some wandering Shepherds, they took her home, and bred her as their own *Daughter*. She was extreamly Beautiful, and of a piercing Wit, and uncommon Courage and Magnanimity. When she arrived to full Age, she was presented to the *Syrian-Vice-Roy*, who gave her in Marriage to his *Eldest Son*. Going with him to the Wars, she fell acquainted with *Ninus*, who being wonderfully pleased both with her Person and Conduct, took her to his *Wife*. She by her Charms prevailed upon his *Fondness* so far, as to grant her for *one Day* to *sway the Royal Scepter*, and to *command his Empire*. Upon this he issued out his Proclamation, that for the time aforesaid her Will should be obeyed in all things that she commanded with-

out

out reserve. Some Authors say, she caused her Husband to be imprisoned, and afterwards to be slain. Having thus got the Government into her hands, she presently became the Talk and Glory of the World. She led an Army of One Hundred Thousand Chariots, Five Hundred Thousand Horse, and a vast number of Foot, and overcame vast Nations, Kingdoms and Provinces.

A full and perfect Conquest was obtain'd,
That for the Sword no farther work remain'd.

She was the first that ever attempted to invade *India*, and none but *Alexander* durst ever since attempt it. *Berosus* saith, No Man was ever to be compared with this Woman, such great things have been written of her. She built the Walls of *Babylon*, one of the seven Wonders of the World. It was Threescore Miles in compass, Two Hundred Cubits high, and so thick, that Six Chariots might drive upon the top of it without jostling one another; most lovely Gardens, Walks, and Towers did adorn them; and no less than Two Hundred Thousand Men were employed in the building of them. *Babylon* ought rather (saith *Aristotle*) to be called a *Country* than a *City*; and when the same was taken, it was three Days before the farthest part of it had any knowledge of it. It would be almost endless to enumerate all her famous Actions, and therefore I shall add but one passage more to shew her Conduct and vast Presence of Mind: One Day, as she was dressing and adorning her Head, and one side of her Head being curled up, and the other hung down ready to be done, word was brought her, That the *Babylonians* her Subjects were all in an Uproar, she goes out immediately in that manner, and by her Presence, Perswasions, Threats and Management, she soon suppress the Raging Multitude; and then went home and finished her dressing. Thus she who in her Infancy was at the brink of Ruine, became one of the most famous Women in the Universe by her Conduct.

Greatness we owe to Fortune or to Fate,
But *Wisdom* only can secure that State.

Had not this Lady some Failings, she would have been the Glory of the World. But what *Hero* on the Earth has been *entirely Innocent*? I shall therefore conclude her Life with the excuse of the Poet;

The Best may slip, and the most Cautious fall,
They're more than Mortal that ne'er err'd at all.

(2.) Artemisia was Wife of *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, a Woman

man of invincible Courage, and a most ardent Lover of her Husband: For when he was dead, and his Body burn'd and reduc'd to Ashes, she mix'd these Ashes with sweet-scented-water, and drank them up, because she thought she could not better testifie the extreme Love she had for her Husband, than by drinking his Ashes, and making her self, by this means, his Sepulcher. She built him likewise a stately *Monument* in the City of *Halicarnassus*. It was in Circuit Four Hundred and Eleven Feet, and in hight Five and Twenty Cubits, supported with Thirty Pillars excellently Engraven. It was open on all sides with Arches Seventy and Three Foot wide, framed by the most exquisite Workmen of that Age. It was enriched with Images of Marble, and was accounted one of the Wonders of the World, and a Master-piece of Architecture. This Work hath so far merited the Approbation of all Ages, that all the magnificent Monuments of *Kings* and *Heroes* are from it named *Mausoleums*. After her Husband's Death, she performed a multitude of Brave and Gallant Actions, two of which only I shall here relate.

When *Xerxes* made his Expedition into *Greece*, *Artemisia* went a Volunteer in the Fleet, and fitted out Five at her own Costs and Charges for that intent. In the great Sea-Fight near *Salamine*, where

Ship against Ship, Beaks meeting Beaks, resound
And run a Stern; the Air is darkned round;
Deform'd Destruction, and wild Horror ride
In fearful Pomp upon the Crimson Tide.

I say, in this Fight *Xerxes* retired at a distance, and stood only as Spectator: She demeaned her self in that Battel to the Admiration of all Men: Of whose Ships the King taking particular notice, said with a deep Sigh (after he had lost the Battel) *That all my Men this Day have shewn themselves Women; and there is but one Woman among them, and she only hath shewed her self a Man.*

The other instance of her Gallantry is related by *Vitruvius* in these words. "Having taken upon her the Government of "the Kingdom, the *Rhodians* could not endure that a Woman "should reign over all *Caria*, and therefore they equipp'd out a "Fleet to make themselves Masters of the Kingdom: But *Arte-*"*misia* being informed of it, gave Orders that a Fleet of Ships "should be hid in the little Harbour which the King had caused "to be cut, together with Gally-slaves and such military Men as "had been accustomed to fight at Sea, and that the rest should

"appear

" appear open upon the Ramparts. Then the *Rhodians* ap-
" proaching with their Fleet very well equipp'd, as it was just
" ready to enter into the great Harbour, the Queen gave a Sig-
" nal from the Walls, to give them to understand that the City
" would surrender. Whereupon the *Rhodians* left their Ships
" and went into the City, and immediately *Artemisia* caused
" the little Harbour to be opened, out of which came the Fleet,
" and went into the great Harbour where the *Rhodians* had left
" their Ships. These her Fleet carried away with them into the
" open Sea, after they had furnished them with Seamen and
" Soldiers; and the same time the *Rhodians* having no means
" left of escaping, were all kill'd in the publick Place wherein
" they were found shut up. Nevertheless, the Queen went
" streight to the Isle of *Rhodes* with the Ships of the *Rhodians*;
" and the Inhabitants seeing the Ships returned crown'd with
" Laurel, received their Enemies, whom they took for their
" own People returning Victorious. But *Artemisia* possess'd her
" self of their City, in the midst of whose Ruines she caused
" her own glorious Statue to be Erected.

THUS is one of the *finest Stratagems* I ever read of, and executed with a Boldness becoming the greatest Mind that ever was. *Artemisia* dyed two Years after her Husband for the Grief she had lost him, and was buried by him in the *Mausoleum* she had built for him.

THUS we see an uncommon *Success* and *Glory* attends *those Women* who have had an *entire Love for their Husbands* whilst Living, and have retained a *grateful Sense* of them after they were Dead.

(3.) ASPASIA was descended but from mean Parentage, and of humble Fortunes, but was carefully brought up in all the Rules of *Modesty* and *Vertue*, of which she was an exact Observer.

So blest her Soul, and so divinely taught,
No vain Insinuations ever wrought
Within her vertuous Breast, one base designing Thought.

GROWING to Understanding, she had many Dreams that presaged her future Fortune. She was in her Youth troubled with a swelling in her Chin, that grew almost to Deformity; but being miraculously cured, by the direction of an *Apparition* that appeared to her in a Dream, and bad her make use of the powder of dryed Rose-leaves, she was restored to her pristine Beauty, with such an addition of Comeliness that charmed the Eyes of all beholders. For

For the bright Image of her lovely Face,
No Art could paint, or Eloquence express;
Such were the Graces of her Wit and Youth,
The Muses Fiction cannot reach the Truth:
In her bright Eyes sate smiling sweet delight,
Able to tempt a sullen Anchorite.

It happened that *Aspasia* was taken by a *Persian* from her Father, and presented unto *Cyrus* the Son of *Darius*, but much against her own will or the liking of her Father. Being presented to him with divers other Beauties, she was commended above them all, not only for her unspotted Beauty, but for the Civility of her Carriage, and the Modesty of her Countenance.

Like her, the Nymphs of Great *Diana* were
Modest and Chaste, and most divinely fair
As the sereneſt Summer's purged Air.

But that which highned the Love of all Men to her, was her singular Wisdom, and Admirable Discretion. The first time she stood before the King was at Supper-time; which ended, *Cyrus* (as the *Persian* manner is) took his Cups lustily; in the midst of which, he was presented with four *Grecian* Damosels; *Aspasia* being one of them, the other three were richly adorned and beautified to entertain the Monarch, but *Aspasia* would use none of those Adornments, but appeared in Sorrow and Disorder, and scarce with Stripes and Threats could she be forced to appear; choosing rather to be an Innocent Virgin, than a Strumpet to the highest Monarch. The other Damosels coming before *Cyrus*, smiled and used many immodest and enticing Gestures, suffering the King to strook their Cheeks, Breasts and Necks; but *Aspasia*, with Virgin-blushes, stood aloof, and when the King came to dally with her, she strook his Hand aside, and boldly told him, that if he offered to touch her, tho' he was the greatest King on Earth, he should not go unpunished. This unexpected Coyness, so charmed *Cyrus*, that he the more ardently fixed his Affections on her, and after some time, he took her to Wife, and she, in that Capacity, loved him entirely. She used a wondrous Modesty in her Behaviour; and her Wisdom was such that *Cyrus* admitted her oftentimes into his Counsels, and her Advice being followed, seldom failed of Success. *Cyrus* was one Day presented with a most admirable rich Jewel, he flies with it to his beloved *Aspasia*, Here (saith he to her) I bestow upon thee a Gift worthy the Daughter or Mother of an Emperor, which I charge thee to wear about thy Neck for my sake:

To

To whom she wisely and discreetly answered; How dare I be possess'd of so invalued a Treasure, which rather becomes the Majesty and Grandeur of your Mother *Parasetides?* And therefore I entreat you send it her, for I without this Ornament can present you with a Neck sufficiently beautiful.

Her words did drop as Manna when she spake,
And from those Pearls and Rubies, softly brake
A Silver Sound, that Musick seem'd to make.

THIS Answer extreamly pleased the King, who accordingly sent it in a Letter to his Mother, with what the fair *Aspasia* said, and did: For which she was not only extremely valued by the Princess, but *Cyrus*, to reward her, presented her with many rich Gifts of mighty value; all which she modestly sent back with this Message: These things, O King, may be useful to thee that hath the Charge of such Infinites of Men, when the greatest Riches I desire is to be truly beloved by thee.

So great her Love, so innocent her Life,
The Virgin was not purer than the Wife.
And *Heav'n* in her, so great a Gift bestow'd,
It self could only be a greater Good.

With these and the like means she ty'd the King in inseparable Bonds of Affection towards her.

BUT some time after, *Cyrus* was slain in Battel by his Brother, and his whole Army overthrown, and *she* among the rest made Prisoner; whom *Artaxerxes* with singular care and diligence caused to be sought out; and being found, he comforted all he could, but all in vain, she was inconsolable for the Death of her dear Lord.

The *Deluge* of her melting Tears disgrace,
And drownd the *World of Beauty*, in her Face.

BUT time, at length, began to moderate her Grief, and abate her Passions, and then it was the King persuaded her to raise out of her Memory *Cyrus* dead; and in his room, to admit *Artaxerxes* living: Which slowly, and by degrees, he did obtain, respecting her above all other his Wives, and she till her Death, living in his most especial Grace and Favour. Thus we see *the admirable Advantage of a good Education*, and That a *Modest and Honest Woman, is the most valuable Jewel of the World*; That tho' *Beauty* has its *Charms*, yet *Vertue has Allurements no less Powerful*; And *the surest way to be passionately belov'd, is to be truly Valuable.*

Vertue, beyond compare's by all allow'd,
The fairest Beauty, and the best endow'd. (For

(For what Imperial Dame like her can say,
I've Wealth can ne'er be lost, and Charms will ne'er decay.)
An *Eden* where unfading Pleasures grow
And Joy's pure Streams, uninterrupted flow.

(4.) ZENOBIA, Queen of *Palmyra*, was a most learned Princess, and a most incomparable Woman. She perfectly understood the *Oriental Tongues*, and the *Greek* and *Latin* in their Purity, and taught her own Sons her self: She was extremely Beautiful, and so Chast, that were it not for the sake of a Successor, she would willingly have abstained from the Pleasures of the Marriage-bed. She was a most couragious Lady, and often march'd on Foot at the Head of the Army, and made her Husband *Odenatus* Lord of the East. She wore her Armour even at her Devotions. After her Husband's death, she conquer'd *Egypt*, beat the Lieutenants of the Emperor *Gallienus*, and maintained a vigorous War against the *Romans*. But after a great many Battels, *Aurelian* the Emperor overthrew her, and carried her in Triumph to *Rome*, where she appeared with such undaunted Courage, that tho' the *Romans* used to kill all their Captives, yet they suffered her to live safely in the City *Tibur* in *Italy*; and the Emperor thought the Conquest so considerable, that he built a Temple at *Rome*, and dedicated it to the Sun, and enrich'd it with the Statues of the *Sun* and *Bacchus*, and other Spoils which were brought from *Palmyra* thither.

Thus Learning, Beauty, Courage, all combine
To make the Glories of *Zenobia* shine.
And she (tho' led in Triumph) conquer'd more,
By her undaunted Mind, than she had done before.

MY narrow scantling will not permit me to proceed any farther on this glorious Subject at this time, otherwise I should have shewed you, that our own Nation has produced several Illustrious Queens, no whit inferior to these, or any other, such as *Boadice*, *Elizabeth*, and our present most renowned Queen *Anne*, whose Reign has been attended with so many amazing Instances of Success, that almost surpasses humane belief.

NAY, so sensible are the Men of the Skill and Conduct of the fair Sex in the Nature of Government, That the most important Article of the Education of Children, upon which the *Good* or *Ill* of a Nation depends, is almost entirely committed to them: And according to my Promise, I shall here say something of it, referring the remainer to another Opportunity.

Of Education.

IN Education two Things are chiefly to be regarded, namely, The *Health of the Body*, and the *Improvement of the Mind*. As for the *first*, being no Physician my self, I shall give you the Quintessence of what is said upon that Head by a most ingenious Physician and incomparable Philosopher, in as few words as I can.

TAKE care then, that Children be not *too warmly clad* Winter or Summer, and as soon as Nature has covered the Head with Hair, and strengthned it with a Year or two's Age, 'tis best to let them (he means the Boys) run about by Day without their Hat, and to lie in bed at Night without a Cap: For there is nothing that tends more

to

to Head-achs, Colds, Catarrhs, Coughs, and several other Diseases, than keeping the Head warm. Let the *Feet* of Children be every day *washed in cold Water*, and their Shoes so thin that they might let in Water, whenever they come nigh it. Let them be as much in the *open Air* as possible, and very little as may be by the Fire, even in Winter; but take a special care Children *lye not on the Ground when they are hot with play*; or drink cold Drink, till they have eat a piece of dry Bread, and the Beer a little heated; for by the neglect of this Caution, there are more brought to the Grave, or to the brink of it, by Feavers and orher Diseases, than any other one thing besides. *Let not Childrens Cloaths be made streight*, especially about the Breast, for this spoils the shape, causes short and stinking Breath, ill Lungs and Crookedness. For *Diet*, let them eat little or no Flesh till two or three Years of Age; let them eat Bread plentifully, and chew all things well; season nothing for them with *Spice*, and sparingly with Sugar; give them but *little Salt*, and use them to no *high seasoned Meats*. But let their chief Diet be Milk, Milk-pottage, Water-grewel, Flummery, Bread and Butter or Cheese. Give them to drink *small Beer*, and that only at Meals, and never suffer them to drink between Meals till they eat a piece of brown Bread. But above all things take great care that they seldom if ever taste any Wine or strong Drink; let them eat no Fruit but what is full ripe; and let them have as much sleep as is to their full satisfaction; there being nothing that contributes more to the Growth and Health of Children than Sleep; but as they grow up, the allowance must be shortned. Let their *Bed be hard*, and rather Quilts than Feathers. And never give Children *Physick* for prevention: But if a Child should fall ill, a little *cold still'd Poppy-water*, which is the *true Surfeit-water*, with ease, and abstinence from Flesh, often puts an end to several Distempers in the beginning, which by too forward applications might have been made *lusty Diseases*. When such gentle treatment will not stop the growing Mischief, then it will be time to seek advice from some sober Physician.

THIS is the *Sum* of what this Incomparable Physician directs in relation to the *Health of the Body*, which in short is, plenty of open Air, Exercise and Sleep; plain Diet, no Wine or strong Drink, and very little or no Physick, not too warm and streight Cloathing, especially the Head and Feet kept cold, and the Feet often used to cold Water, and exposed to wet.

THE Second Part of the Education of Children consists in the *Improvement of the Mind*. I have not room at present to advance any farther than their *Childhood*, and therefore the directions will serve indifferently for Children of *both Sexes*, but hereafter, when I come to treat of their *advanced Age*, I shall confine my self only to the *Female Sex*, and do assure them I have by me in store for their Use, *Some curious Remarks and many important Advices and Directions toward the managing of their Conduct*; which they shall have in due time. But to proceed;

Children like tender Oziers, take the Bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always grow:
For what we learn in Youth, to that alone
In Age we are, by second-Nature prone.

The

THE little and almoſt miſerable Impreſſions on their Tender Infancy, have very Important and laſting Conſequences; Our utmoſt Care muſt therefore be imployed in ſeaſoning their Minds as ſoon as poſſible, with the Tincture of Vertue and Religion; and to make no Impreſſions on their Minds, that will be of Ill and Future Tendencies.

THE moſt Important Rule is *to begin betimes*, before the Principles of Nature are Corrupted by ill Advice or ill Examples of others; Not to Humour them too much in any thing, or to teach them to be revenged of an Injury: Not to ſoften their Minds by too much Tenderneſs and Pity upon every little Miſchance; But to reward them for a good Act, and to puniſh them with Moderation for an ill one: To make them in Love of *Credit*, and Apprehenſive of *Shame* and *Diſgrace*. Theſe are the *true Principles* that will conſtantly Work and Incline them to the Rights. This is the Rudder that will Steer their little Bark by the Guidance of a Skilful Pilot, into the Haven of Happineſs.

I cannot here omit one Obſervation I have frequently made which too many Parents are Guilty of, and with which I ſhall conclude this Head at this time. If Children do not readily comply to their deſires, rather than beat or perſwade them into Obedience, they will endeavour to fright them into it, by telling ſome frightful Stories of *Spirits* and *Goblings*, of *Raw-head* and *Bloody-bones* that are ready to fetch them away, and devour them. But *this* Method of Education of all others is to be avoided, for it Softens the Mind, Deſpreſſes the Spirits, and Strikes ſuch Terror upon the Imagination, that oft times it never can be Irraſed, and they carry the Impreſſion to their Graves. This makes them Daſtards when alone, and afraid of their Shadows, and Darkneſs all their lives after; An Inſtance of which I ſhall here give you in the Enſuing Story,

Of the Man that Frighted himſelf.

ROGER was a luſty and a bonny Lad as one ſhould look on in a Summers day, he could fling the Barr, Wreſtle, play at Cudgels, Quarter-ſtaff and Fiſty-cuffs with the beſt of all his Neighbours: But being terribly frighted in his Infancy with the Stories of *Hobgoblings*, *Spirits* and *wandring Ghoſts*; and hearing his Old Grannum tell ſtrange Stories of *Fairies* eſpecially of *Mab* their Queen, and of the ſtrange feats they Acted; for thus ſhe uſed to tattle,

There is Mab *the Miſtreſs Fairy*
That doth nightly rob the Dairy,
And can hurt or help the Churning
As ſhe pleaſe without diſcerning.

She that pinches Country Wenches
If they rub not clean their Benches,
And with Sharper Nails remembers
When they rake not up their Embers;
But if ſo they chance to feaſt her
In their Shooe ſhe drops a Teſter.

THESE and ſuch like Srories of Ghoſts walking in Churches and Church-yards, (eſpecially after any ones Death,) made ſuch ſtrong Impreſſions on his Mind that he could never ſhake them off, but was as great a Coward when alone in the Dark as he was Stout and Couragious in the open Day; The Maſter with whom *Roger* lived, dying, he was an Aſſiſtant at the Funeral, and being come home very Weary, he went to Bed. Between 12 and 1 at Night, *Roger* wakes, when preſently the Death of his Maſter, and the Stories of walking *Spirits* and *Ghoſts* came crowding into his Thoughts, and his Fears increaſed becauſe he lay in the Room his Maſter died in; in theſe perplexities looking towards the Window, he was ſtrangely ſurprized to ſee by the weak Glimmering of the *Moon*, a Man ſtand at ſome ſmall diſtance from his Bed ſide, with his Hat on his Head, his Neck-cloth on, and his Arms hanging careleſsly by his ſides: He crowds himſelf over Head and Ears in Bed, and imagined it was his Maſter come to reproach him for ſome tricks he had put upon him. But recollecting all his Courage, he was reſolved to have another look, not knowing but it might be the effects of his Fear or Fancy, or elſe ſome of the Servants, might take this Opportunity to affright him. Well then, he ventures another look, and then he was ſure it was no Fancy, nor any trick play'd him, but a real Apparition. He ſaw his Maſter (as he thought,) with a Pale Face, hanging down his Head, with houge Sawcer Eyes, a terrible wide Mouth, his Neckcloth careleſsly put on, one ſide hanging lower then the other, and his two hands cut off to the wriſts. This ſight ſtrangely amazed him, he covered himſelf over Head and Ears trembling and affrighted: Now nothing but Churches and Charnel-houſes, Ghoſts and Goblings ran in his Head, and nothing more concerned him, and proved plainly it could be no deluſion but a real Specter, was becauſe both his hands were cut off. In this dreadful Fright he lay till about two a Clock, the *Cock* crew, which gave him ſome Comfort, for thoſe who uſed to fill his Head with theſe Spirit Stories, uſed to ſay, that at the *Cock* Crowing all Spirits vaniſhed away. He therefore once more ventures to peep out, it being ſomething lighter than before, he plainly and diſtinctly ſaw the ſame Apparition in the very ſame Place and Poſture as he was in before.

This

This ſtruck him like a Thunder-Bolt, and now he thought the *Devil* in the Shape of his Maſter was come to fetch him Bodily away, for his wicked Life: This brought all the Actions of his whole Life in View; how many Girles he had deceived, how oft he had Swore, Curſed or been Drunk, how many Cheats and tricks he had put upon his Maſter and Others. Then he thought of the dreadful Place and Torments he ſhould go into: Thoſe Lakes of Brimſtone, Mountains of Fire, the Rattling of Chains, and the Yells and horrid Din of the Damned; theſe thoughts put him into a terrible Agony.

Horror and Heart, amazing Fear poſſeſt
The fainting Powers of his troubled Breaſt.
His Knees each ſtruck, the frighted Blood
Fled to his Heart, his Hair like Briſtles ſtood:
And from his Trembling Body and his Face,
Show'rs of Cold Sweat, roll'd trembling down apace.

IN this Pickle he lay, till day was pretty far advanced: and being then aſſured all Spirits diſappeared, he once more looked out towards the Place he did before; And then he was confounded by his Shame as he was before by his Fear: For coming to Bed late in the Dark, he had put his Coat upon a Chair that ſtood ſome diſtance from his Bed, whoſe two Sleeves happened to hang down, ſlinging his Neckcloth upon his Coat, and his Hat upon both: This was the Spirit that gave him all this Diſturbance, and what the Appearance wanted his Imagination and Fancy ſupply'd. Poor *Roger* looked wofully for a good while after, and this terrible Fright it ſeems, had made him Evacuate with great Plenty ſomething elſe beſides Sweat; for when the Maid came to make his Bed, ſhe was fain to hold her Noſe with one hand, while with the other ſhe carried away his Sheets, to change them for ſome more ſweet and cleanly.

BUT to leave this Subject for the preſent, let us come to another no leſs diverting; and that is,

OF the Unfortunate Courtier, Or the Story of the Unfortunate Abbot *continued.*

I told you in my laſt how *Cleantes* loſt his Miſtreſs, by one of the moſt extravagant Whims that ever was, and upon which he was reſolved to turn Abbot; but as I there Preſaged, he did not continue long in that Mind; for upon ſecond thoughts, he was reſolved ſeeing he could not reclaim his Old Miſtreſs, to Marry another and be Revenged on her. He having a good Eſtate of his own, his Friends ſoon found out an Accompliſhed and Beautiful Lady, of no ſmall Fortune, and the time was agreed upon for him to pay his *firſt Viſit*: And that he might

appear in some Splendor, he buys him a new Suit of Cloaths, an extraordinary large Champaign Whigg, a Pair of Gloves with Gold Fringe, a fine Silver Hilted Sword, and all other suitable Accoutrements: The appointed time being come, away he Marches to the Ladies *House* which was very fine and neatly Seated on a rising Ground; Mounting up a pair of Stairs, he was conducted (by one who waited there for him) into a *Stately Hall*, where he finds a Cloth laid for Dinner, a Side-Board Table richly set out, and every thing therein, in extream good Order; The Person that attended him left him, desiring him to divert himself a while in viewing the Pictures, and Hangings, and that the Lady would wait upon him in a quarter of an Hour. Walking up and down the Hall, he at last Spies the Lady's Picture; and a Fancy came into his head, to practice a little to the *Shadow*, what he designed to entertain the *real Substance* withal: With that, making a very low and graceful Bow, *Divine Creature* (saith he to the Picture) *your Eyes have darted into my Heart, two such Fire-balls, that all the Flames of* Etna, *are nothing to that raging Fire of Love, that burns within my Breast*: Then he imitating the small Voice of a Young Woman, replys to himself in his Mistresses behalf: *O Sir, I am sure you can see nothing in me to give your Breast the least disturbance*: Then he replys for himself, *Divine Creature! I am all Rapture all Flame! O my Charming Angel let me Embrace you!* With that he runs hastily, and Catching the Picture with some Eagerness, (it being not fast set up,) down it tumbles, and knocks to pieces a very fine *Spinnet* of the Young Lady's, that cost her five and twenty Guineas; this mischance very much troubled him, but to remedy it as much as he could, he was going to hang up the Picture in its place, but the corner of the Frame overturned her Ladyships *Tea Table* that stood near it, and all its Furniture of *China* Ware was all dasht to pieces; this so disordered him, that he was going to make his Retreat without seeing his Mistress, but just at that instant she entred the Hall, leading her Sister of about 8 years of age in her hand: Our Spark advances and salutes her; but Unfortunately his Wigg entangling with some Wiers, with which her Head-dress was made up, which when he Retreated to make his Honours, off comes the Ladies Head-dress, and being Pinned to her Hair, it tore up roots and all, putting her to Mortal pain; her Hair at the same time tumbling all about her Ears, put her into great Disorder, and he no less confused than she, stooping hastily to take her Head-dress off the Ground to return it her, unhappily his great Sleeve pushing down suddenly the Hilt of his

Sword

Sword, the other end flew up with that Violence, that hitting the little Child over the Face it gushed out with Blood in a terrible manner. This Accident so amazed him, that resolving to go off as well he could, not minding the Side-board Table, he blunders over it, flinging down and bruising in a piteous Manner, the fine Servers of Plate, and Shattering a multitude of fine Glasses all to Whinders. This last Accident perfectly confounded him, he runs out of doors as fast as his Legs could carry him, and forgetting there was a pair of Stairs to go down, he made but one Step from top to bottom, and had certainly broke his Neck, if the fall had not been broken by my Ladies Woman, who was coming up with a *Pyramid* of sweet Meats to entertain the Gallant; But as he was gathering up his Wigg, Hat and Gloves, that were scattered in the Fall; what with Screams of the Child, the Scriek of the Lady who thought the Child's Wound dangerous, and the Bellowing the waiting Woman made, who lay rowling with her Coats over her Ears at the Bottom of the Stairs: I say this hideous out-cry roused up old Towser the House Mastiff, who seized upon our Spark, tore his fine Wigg to pieces, The Skirt of his Coat on one side, and a Sleeve on the other were entirely Routed in the Battle, and most of his other Cloaths suffered extreamly. With much strugling he at last got off, but in a most piteous torn Condition, Cursing his Fortune, and resolved never more to have do with that Unfortunate Sex: But he soon forgot these Resolves, for he soon after fell into one of the most Comical Adventures in the World, with another Woman: An Account whereof you shall have in my next.

OF the 8 Enigma's, I have presented you the two years last past; 5 of them are already explained, the sixth was *Paper*, the seventh an *Oyster*, and the eighth an *Eccho*, I shall now present you with three more.

Enigma 9.

They who first form'd me, were within my Womb;
In Fight I'm Vanquish'd when I Overcome.
The Mistresses I court are very coy,
And, Parthian like, *would kill me as they fly,*
But shun me, lest I should my self destroy.
Yet ne're was Swain so constant as I am,
No Breast e'er harbour'd so unfeign'd a Flame;
For th'end of my pursuit, and my Desire
Is, clasp'd in their Embraces to expire:
And then Life from me does in Transports Flie;
Tho' I ne're truely Live, but when I die.

Enigma

Enigma 10.

From the Retirements of the Dead,
To Regions where no Mortals Tread
I mount: Then born, I first on high.
Become the Object of the Eye.
To those regard me from below,
I habited in Sable Show;
But when descended from my height,
My Robes are of the purest White
Whilst I am hast'ning to my Fate,
Unsull'd yet my Virgin State,
No Doun of Swan was e're so light,
So Soft, so Beautiful, and so Bright.
With Emblematick Innocence,
Cold, but yet a sure defence:
Great Nature's Nurse I Masque, and place
Protection o'er her Rev'rend Face,
But for this Tender Action, I
Unpitied, Unregarded die,
Trodden and Mixt with common Earth,
Mean Fate! For so Sublime a Birth.

Enigma 11.

Tho' always I Travel, I'm always at home,
And am robb'd by my Neighbours where ever I come;
My Birth there's none could ever remember,
And yet I'm as Young as this present November.
My Shape is but crooked, yet pleasant to View;
Calm and Cold is my Temper, and Pale is my Hue:
Yet when I'm enraged, I swell and grow red,
And none can against me presume to make Head.
Weak Women and Children I often affright,
But Men to my Company often invite:
Whene're I vouchsafe for to take to a Side,
I Victory bring, and the Battle decide;
No Quarter I give, but Mercileſs Roar,
Batallions and Squadrons at once I devour.

OF these three *Riddles* the First is a *Fireship*, the other *two* I shall not explain till next Year; but I doubt not but they will be found out long before that time, by the *Ingenious Ladies.*

I am extreamly pleased to hear that the *Enigma's* and *Stories* give such general Satisfaction; I have received lately, several Ingenious ones from some of my Friends, for which I return them thanks; and if any *Gentleman* or *Lady* are pleased to send me any *Enima's*, Copies of *Verses*, Pleasant *Stories*, or any other thing

pro-

gether with the Names of the Authors, if they think fit. But all such are desired to *pay the Postage of their Letters*, or else instead of an *Advantage*, it will prove a great *Detriment* to the Author.

Of a new Reading-Book.

THE Author being Engaged about 12 or 14 years ago, in the most abstruse and difficult Parts of the *Mathematicks* and *Philosphy*: He (among other Subjects,) took into Consideration the *Essences*, *Powers*, and *Formation of the Letters* by the *Instruments of Speech*, and the *Syllables* and *Words* deduced therefrom. As also the *true Method and Disposition of the whole* as they ought to be, in order to teach them with Speed and Delight. But finding no Books extant any thing like what they ought to be, he drew up the whole Body of the *English* Tongue as he before conceived it in his mind; but other Studies and Thoughts Intervening, those Papers were laid aside for some years, till lately he having occasion to make Use of them, he again reviewed them, and being perswaded they might be of great Use and Advantage towards Childrens more speedy attaining to Spell and Read *English*, he has now Published them under this General Title;

The Art of Reading, Or Spelling and Reading made most Easie.

IT is Printed for Mr. *Henry Bonwick* at the Red Lion in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, and sold by *him*, and most others *Booksellers* in *London* and the *Country*, as also by the *Author*. *Price one Shilling*.

AND To oblige the *Ingenious-Few*, who are willing to know the Reason and Foundation of things, he has in the *First Part* explain'd the *Nature, Foundation, and Powers of Letters:* And tho' 'tis difficult to conceive the *Powers of Letters*, without the Assistance of a *living Voice*, yet he has made them so plain, he doubts not but any considering Person will soon Conceive them aright.

BUT 'tis the *second Part* which is the Chief, wherein the whole *English* Tongue is set down in the most *Orderly*, *Regular* and *Rational Method* as ever was done, beginning at the *Easiest*, and Advancing by *insensible Degrees*, till the whole is Learnt before you are aware, and wherein Children may learn to Spell and Read in the *fourth part* of the time usually expended for that purpose.

THERE is a *third Part* that contains a *great Variety* of useful and curious Things, a particular of which you may see at large in the *Preface of the said Book*.

THIS Book the Author recommends to all who teach little Children the first Elements of Speech; *But especially, to such Parents as teach their own Children to Read.*

A

A ſhort Account of the Ages and Reigns, of all the Crowned heads in *Europe*; with ſome other Princes.

QUeen *Anne* born *Feb.* 6 1665. Aged 41. has Reigned 3 Years. Whom God grant long to Reign.

Joſephus Emp. of *Germany*, born *July* 16. 1678. ag. 28. re. 1 y.
Peter Alexwitz Czar of *Muſcovy* born 1670. ag. 36. r. 23 years.
Achmet Emp. of the *Turks* born in 1675. aged 31. r. 3 years.
Lewis XIV. King of *France* b. *Sept.* 5. 1638. ag. 68. r. 63 years.
Philip V. King of *Spain* born *Nov.* 9. 1683. aged 23. r. 6 years.
Charles III. King of *Spain* b. *Octob.* 1. 1685. ag. 21. r. 2 years.
Charles XII. King of *Sweden* b. *June* 27. 1682. ag. 24. r. 9 y.
Frederick XIV. K. of *Denmark* b. *Oct.* 21. 1671. ag. 35 r. 7 y.
Don Pedro K. of *Portugal* born 1648. ag. 58. reign'd 23 years.
Staniſlau King of *Poland* Elected but not yet Crowned. r. 1 y.
Frederick Auguſtus K. of *Poland* b. *May* 7. 1670. ag. 36. r. 9 y.
Clement XI. Pope of *Rome* aged 56. has reigned 6 years.
Frederick King of *Pruſſia* born 1657. aged 49. reigned 6 years.
George Prince of *Denmark* born 1653. aged 53. married 23 y.
The Princeſs *Sophia* Born in 1630. Aged 76 Years.
George Lewis Elector of *Hannover* b. *May* 28. 1660. ag. 46 y.
Lewis XV. Dauphine of *France* b. *Nov.* 1. 1661. aged 45 years.
Lewis Duke of *Burgundy* born *Aug.* 6. 1682. aged 24 years.
Gaſton Duke of *Berry* born *Auguſt* 31. 1686. aged 20 years.
Victor Amedeus Duke of *Savoy* b. *Oct.* 18. 1663. aged 43 years.
Maximillian Elector of *Bavaria* born 1662. aged 44 years.
Lewis-William Prince of *Baden* Born in 1655. Aged 51 years.
Maria Empreſs *Dowager* of *Germany* aged 50. married 29 years.
Catharine Queen *Dowager* Aged 68 Years.
Maria Loviſa Queen of *Spain* aged 18. Years. married 5 Years.
Willielmina Amelia Empreſs of *Germany* Aged 36 Years.
Arch-Dutcheſs *Mary-Elizabeth* Aged 26 Years.
Arch-Dutcheſs *Mary-Anna* Aged 23 Years.
Anna Maria Dutcheſs of *Savoy* Aged 37 Years.
P. *Eugene* of *Savoy* b. *Oct.* 18. 1663. ag. 43 y. he is firſt Couſin to the D. of *Savoy*, and the D. of *Vendoſme* (who is 57.)
King *William* Dyed, *March* 8. 1701. in the 53d year of his Age
Queen *Mary* Dyed *Dec.* 27. 1694. in the 33d year of her Age.

FINIS